The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY (CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE) DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period.) On THIS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860, The Performances will commence with (first time these five years) Shakspeare's Historical Play of HENRY IV.

King Henry IV.,	-	Mr. Frank Huntley.
Hotspur,	-	Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Lady Percy,	-	Mrs. Walter Bayntun.
Hostess,	-	Mrs. Woolridge.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Peter Spyk,	.. ..	Mr. H. Barfoot.
Gertrude,	-	Mrs. Burkinshaw.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varieties), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The ballets in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY IN THE ROTUNDO.

(Entrance from Sackville-street.)

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.

PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,

(From the United States),

Has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens generally of Dublin and Vicinity, that he will commence a Series of Wonderful and Amusing Experiments in Electro-Biology at the Exhibition Room, Rotundo, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8TH, 1860, to be continued each night during the week. Previous to the Experiments each evening Phrenological Examinations will be made.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved seats, 2s.; children half price.

Tickets may be had at the doors, and of Mr. STONE, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.

N.B.—Phrenological Examinations, with written Charts. Character, may be obtained daily at Professor Stone's private sitting room, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.

Hours from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

I WILL post a Letter Next Tuesday, the 9th, directed Post-office C, unless I am forbidden. October 5th.

£20. LOST, on FRIDAY, the 5th, between Two and Three o'clock p.m., a Bank of Ireland £20 Note, supposed to be dropped either in Upper Baggot-street, Fleet-street, or College-green. Any person finding it, and bringing it to Mr. Sanglovanni, Confectioner, Lower Merrion-street, will receive £2 Reward.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

The usual PRAYER MEETING will be held, God willing, This Evening (SATURDAY), in the School-room connected with the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, at Eight o'clock p.m.

And TO-MORROW (Sunday), Oct. 7th, the Rev. Mr. Hart will preach at Twelve o'clock Noon, and at 7 in the Evening, after which a Special Prayer Meeting will be held for the conversion of sinners.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 9th, at Twelve o'clock, also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TRUSTEES:

EDWARD FETHERSTON H., ALEXANDER PARKER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, ESQRS.

THE MEETINGS of the ASSOCIATION for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 108, Middle Abbey-street; and on Monday evening, at the Rathmines School-house, at Eight o'clock, to which all Young Men are affectionately invited. No introduction is required.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street.

9th October, 1860.

TO PRINTERS.—Committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council will receive Proposals for Printing the Parliamentary Voters' Register for the year 1861. Specification of the work to be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sessions House, Green-street.

Proposals to be endorsed "Printing Register," directed to the Committee, and delivered at the City Hall, before 12 o'clock Noon, on Saturday, the 13th day of October instant.

Security (at the expense of the Contractor) will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

(By order)

ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.

Dated 4th October, 1860.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE COLLEGE SESSIONS FOR 1860-61, will commence on TUESDAY, the 16th OCT., when the Supplemental and Scholarship Examinations will be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.

The First Matriculation Examination will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th of OCT.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will take place before the close of the term.

In the department of Agriculture, Four Scholarships of the value of £15 each, tenable for one year, two to Students of the first year, and two to Students of the second year. The College is also empowered to award at the same examination two prizes of £10 each to Students of the first year, and two of £10 each to Students of the second year.

In addition to the Scientific Education given in the Lecture Rooms of the College, the most complete area and appliances for giving practical instruction to students in Agriculture. The Professor will exhibit on his own farm, as well as on a large property of which he has the management, the best modes of Farm Management, and superior cropping on waste, worn-out bog and mountain land, with specimens of the crops raised thereon.

Further information can be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

(By order of the President),

WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.

29th September, 1860.

ONE GUINEA—NOTICE.—New Members are now admissible for the ensuing *Fifteen Months* for ONE GUINEA.

NEWS-ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps and Plans and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.

Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.

Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Hood's Memorials; Smiles' Self Help; Ingram on the Origin of Species; Lewes' Comte; Acton's Notebook; Italy in Transition; Butt's History of Italy; Ruskin's Works on Art; Lewes' Physiology of Common Life; Faraday's Physical Forces, and the new Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.

(By order) C. T. CROSS, Librarian and Secretary.

Dublin Library and News Room, 1 Foster-street.

October 5, 1860.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.

THE BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.

Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. D. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late MRS. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call The Bird's Nest.

This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, to which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The unusual death of MRS. WHATELY, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of uniting the commemoration of the two names so dear to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes combined, as it will at once be a Mission schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to MRS. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late MRS. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of MRS. GEORGE WALE.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortlettragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Lesson-street; the Misses Warren, 5, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 8, Smith's-row, 1

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY AND THE PUBLIC.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
SERVANTS' LIVERIES and STABLE DRESS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES,
LADIES RIDING HABITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,
NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
YOUTHS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of Gold and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £12; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Geneva (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
20 AND 21, ESSEX-QUAY.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1813.
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medal Bees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Furnished to the Messes. of the Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 12th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 54th Foot, 76th, 12th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 93rd, 88th, and 92nd Highlanders, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 22nd, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plate and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

JEWELLERY, PLATE AND ELECTRO-PLATE WAREROOMS,
43, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Proprietor, H. E. S. FAVILLE, Manufacturer of long standing in this City, has lately fitted up the largest Workshops in Ireland for the Manufacturing of Jewellery, &c.
Gold Chains, and other Articles, Re-made.
Electro-Plating on a most extensive scale, and Persons requiring Articles Re-plated can see them in progress at his extensive Workshops, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.
Mottu Watches, at the Lowest possible scale of prices, with Ten Years' engagement.
Hair Plaited and Mounted in every variety of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.
N.B.—His Re-plating of Old Articles, such as Candlesticks, Dishes, Spoons, Forks, &c., cannot be equalled by any house in the City. A single trial will prove this.

TO BE SOLD, for £27 10s, cost 40 Guineas, a very fine large Brilliant Stone Brilliant Ring, of great lustre and beautiful water. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 78, Grafton-street, late T. Bennett's.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewellery purchased for Cash, or taken in exchange. Plate lent on Hire, and old plated goods replated.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and se cond-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which he will sell at moder..te prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooche . Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Mother of Pearl Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

*** Of Importance.—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 18s., 18s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Remme. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The recent improvement in the Government Funds referred to in our last report, not having been fully maintained in London to-day, a slight reaction was observable in our local market, but at the reduced quotations the market was fairly supported.

In the Share Market more buoyancy was apparent than for some time past, an average amount of business being transacted.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock was quoted at yesterday's price, and appeared steady. Hibernians fell back ¼, at which, however, there continued buyers. Nationals advanced three-eighths, and closed with buyers at 261½; sellers at 262. Royals were nominally £27 to £27½.

In Steam—Atlantics still continued to exhibit signs of weakness, a further decline of one-quarter having taken place; but towards the close of the market a more favourable tendency was observable. British and Irish also declined to the extent of one-half, but closed steadily. In Dundalks (limited) an advance of three-eighths (a firmly maintained). Nominal prices in Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares were £53 to £54, and City of Dublin £100 Shares remained as previously reported.

In Mines—Carysforts (15s paid) passed hands at 12s 6d; the quotation being a slight improvement on last price. Connorees exhibited increased firmness, and closed with buyers at the price quoted, as did also Mining Company of Ireland Shares. The advance of three-eighths recorded in Wicklow Copper Shares was not well maintained. There were offers to buy General Mines at last price.

The only transaction which took place in Miscellaneous Shares was that in Patriotic Insurance, which were quoted at last rate, and continued steady. There were buyers of Alliance Gas at last price.

In Railways—Cork and Bandons passed hands at an improvement of one-half, and Cork and Passage at yesterday's rate. Both securities were steady. Dublin and Belfast Junctions advanced five-eighths, but appeared rather weak towards the close of the market; and in Great Southern Stock, a continued improvement to the extent of 5s per cent., was well established. The nominal prices were as follows:—Cork and Youghal, £44½ to £5; Midland Great Western £50 shares, £53½ buyers; and Newry and Rostrevors, £6½ to £7. The other shares remained without any alteration of value.

In Preference—Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. passed hands at a fractional decline. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A) and Great Southern 4 per cent. stock were also negociated; the former at last price and the latter at an advance of one-quarter per cent.; both securities closed steadily. There were offers to sell Belfast and County Down 5 per cents. (£25 paid), and Waterford and Limerick, of both denominations. No alteration took place in the other Preference Shares.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto account, 12th October	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	—
Ditto for new account, 12th October	—
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	—
National	—
STEAM.	
Dundalk (Limited)	—
British and Irish	—
Atlantic (Limited)	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	—
Connoree (Limited)	—
Wicklow Copper (Limited) account	—
Mining Company of Ireland, account	—
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	—
Alliance and Connumers' Gas	—
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	—
Dublin and Belfast Junction	—
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	—
Thirds	—
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	—
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares	—
Great Southern and Western	—
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	—
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	—
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	—

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 18th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 12th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 per cents. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92¼	92¼	92	91¾	92
Ditto for Account	92	92¼	92¼	92	92	92¼
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 5.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	—

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	shut

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	shut

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Three	shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	92¾
Account	92¾
New Threes	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 42½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 101; Great Western, 74½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116½ 17 8; London and North Western, 100½; Leeds Northern, 89 90; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 130; South Eastern, 62½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; York and North Midland, 88 89½; London and South Western, 86; Great Western 74½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, —; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols weak at 92¾, tender buyers. Shares opened flat, and stocks very freely offered. Quotations raised. They are now a shade firmer, but not good in tone French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The payments in connection with 4th of the month passed off in London without the announcement of any new feature. In the Stock Exchange, owing to sales of Consols for delivery, loans for a few days were bought at from 3¼ to 4 per cent. Stock markets have again shown animation, although at the close of business there was a slight reaction from the prices of the morning. About £16,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for transmission to Spain Arrivals of specie from America are falling off as it was anticipated would be the case a simultaneous pressure both of grain, and cotton bills being likely henceforth to depress the rate of exchange. The Continental Exchanges do not present a particularly heavy appearance, but some larger receipts of gold from Australia will now be required to meet the Continental and Eastern demand. The Railway market again improved in the morning, but towards close partially relapsed with Consols. Prices however, remained firm, especially as regards the lines in the manufacturing districts Lancashire and Yorkshire and Berwick left off 1 to 1¼ per cent. higher. North British three-fourth, and several other stocks one-fourth to one-half. Great Northern was flat.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The tendency of the Stock markets to-day was again decidedly favourable, Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government having apparently come to an understanding, the latter having declared against any present attack upon the Austrians. The dulness of the Exchanges and the prospect of some withdrawals of gold from the Bank have, therefore, little or no effect. Business in the Stock Exchange has decidedly increased, and British Railways were remarkably buoyant in the morning, but partially relapsed in the after noon.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 64; Caledonians, 92¾ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51¾ ¼; Eastern Counties, 22¾ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 ½; Great Northern, 115¾ 16; Great Northern A, 121; Grand Trunk, 17¾ 19; Great Western of Canada, 13 13-16 15-16; Great Southern and Western, 111 113; London and North Western, 100¾ 100½; London and South Western, 92¾ 93; Leeds Northern 88½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾; Midland, 129¾; North British, 62¾ ¾; South Eastern, 63½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 103¾ ½; York and North Midland, 89½. Consols closed to-day at ¾. Shares were at about the middle of the day, but improved a shade, closing steady at the above rates; Midland and Easterns weak, and Leeds firm, Canada and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Stock Market to-day exhibited a partial reaction. Some persons during the last few days are realising their profits. Consols have declined one-eighth per cent. The reduction in British Railway Stock varies from three-eighths to three-fourths per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—Opening prices of Rentes, 69.25.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent has, for some time past, been exciting distrust in commercial circles, from the apprehension that the general peace of Europe might be endangered thereby; and this fear, with the failures recently occurring in England, have caused capitalists to act with caution in granting facilities to traders; and money, accordingly, notwithstanding an increased supply, has been mainly tained at the value current more than a month ago. It is expected, however, that some reduction in the rates lately demanded by discounters will soon take place; but it must, at the same time, be borne in mind, that the period has arrived when the specie remittances from America must diminish, while those from Australia, which will be now required to meet the Continental and Eastern demand, will occasionally be delayed by the prevalence of adverse winds.

Foreign corn imports and cotton bills have also to be arranged; and though, at the instant, no serious difficulty is likely to arise from these, not least in the former, still they will, in the course of five or six weeks be likely to exercise a material influence, and it is not considered probable, therefore, that the rates of discount will be permanently much lower. At the Bank of England the demand for accommodation this week has been moderate, and out of doors the general rate may be quoted at one-quarter per cent under the official minimum of 4 per cent. At the London Stock Exchange the supply has been somewhat restricted, and rates for advances during a portion of the week ranged from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. The specie brought out by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer on yesterday amounted to about £90,000, the aggregate of which, with the exception of £3,000 gold, was silver; and the quotation for the latter in London has continued at 61½d per ounce, but at present there is no business of importance transacting. With respect to the manufacturing markets, reports from Manchester represent the tendency of prices in yarns to be still hardening; some spinnings for home use were on Tuesday 4d per lb. dearer than they were a week back. For Eastern goods higher prices are generally required; but here again, the transactions can hardly be said to be considerable, partly because of the advance insisted on, and partly because of the extent to which the production is pre-engaged. On the whole, this market has become very strong, manufacturers to-day asking higher rates than on Tuesday, and spinners obtaining advances prices, where transactions are effected. In Leeds at average business is being done, and the principal demand continues to be for winter goods. The heavy payments in London, due on the 4th, have passed over without serious difficulty, and the cases of embarrassment as yet ascertained are few and unimportant, and after the late dulness the position of trade is considered to be more satisfactory than was anticipated.

Wool—No change to notice in our market. The quantity being exported is small, 277 bales and packs only having been shipped from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday. The following is Messrs. W. Greame and Co.'s report of the Liverpool wool sales for September:—

"At our fourth series of public sales of wool, which commenced on the 19th instant, and terminated this evening, we have had a very good attendance of the home trade, and about the usual number of foreign buyers; the qualities brought forward at this series comprised the following descriptions, viz:—East India, 18,748 bales; Oporto, Spanish, &c., 5,621; Mogadore, Turkey, &c., 3,231; Egyptian, 845; Buenos Ayres, 664; Canadian, 270; English, 755; Sundries, 931—making a total of 30,355 bales. For East India, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large quantity brought forward, the demand for the first few days was very brisk, and on some descriptions, such as middle and good greys (suitable the for large orders for grey blankets) lately given out), a considerable improvement was manifest, but at the sales progressed, and this most pressing orders began to be filled up, the competition was less active, and gradually declined, until at the close the improvement before noted was lost, while on medium and good whites and yellows a reduction of ¼d to ½d was submitted to. For Egyptian the demand was only languid, and the bidding not reaching owners' expectations the greater part was withdrawn, but sales were subsequently effected were unimportant. Of Oporto some were lower by, at least, 6d per barrel; and prices generally were tending more downward than otherwise; the former and Indian corn, however, were held firmly for late rates. The following are the quotations, viz:—White wheat, 29s to 34s; red, 29s to 34s; barley, 17s to 20s 6d; bere, 14s 6d to 16s; oats, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; oatmeal, 16s 6d to 18s; rapeseed, 29s to 31s; bakers' flour, 20s to 23s; Indian corn, same as last.

The imports of foreign corn into Dublin during this week consist of 1,742 barrels of flour from Marseilles, and 2,000 quarters of Indian corn from Galatz, on Tuesday; 340 bales of flour from Bordeaux, on Wednesday; and 1,430 quarters of Taganrog wheat, on yesterday.

The following arrived at ports of call from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant, both days included—namely, 5 cargoes of wheat, 13 of Indian corn, 2 of barley, 1 of oats, 1 of beans, and 2 of linseed; and from one of those ports (Falmouth) three vessels sailed on Monday last for Irish ports—one containing wheat, for Dublin; another, wheat and Indian corn, for Limerick; and one of Indian corn, for Waterford; and on the same day there sailed from Queenstown one cargo of wheat for Limerick, and one of flour for Dublin.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon markets to-day were large. Now declined 4s to 6s; old 2s to 4s; short hams, 2s; ard, 1s per cwt. New bacon, 67s to 70s; old 60s to 64s; long hams, 74s to 80s; lard, 74s; cheeks, 44s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, (0s to 71s; old, 0s to 60s; hams, 58s to 68s; old, 66s to 68s. Cheeks, 42s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats 16s to 17s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 1s per lb. Firkins, 98s to 106s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d. Rabbits, 4s to 1s 4d per pair; geese, 2s to 4s 6d.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 8s 0d to per 124 (wholesale); hen, 8s 8d to 9s 0d per dit (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 102s 8d per cwt.

Corn Market, Thomas-street, Oct. 4—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s per cwt; second ditto, 100s; third ditto, 94s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Smithfield cattle market, Thursday—The supply of beasts smaller than this day week, owing to a bad attendance of graziers. Trade dull, and sales slow all, particularly for export, and all qualities of beef sold from 2s to 3s per cwt. lower than on this day week. The supply of sheep also moderate, with a slow demand, at ¼d per lb. reduction in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 66s to 68s per cwt.; sinking offal, second-rate and coarse beasts, 40s to 50s per cwt. do.; the best wether mutton, 7d to 7½d per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 6d per lb. do; veal, 7d per lb. do.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt; kemps, 7s to 7s 6d per do.

Herrings—Fresh, 4s per 100.

Oysters—2s 6d to 3s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—Hay market very large, with prices at last from 2s 2s to 3s 10d per cwt; new straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d per do.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second ditto, 8d; third ditto, 7½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 17s 6d to 19s 6d per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Prices of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 4th October, 17s 6d per ton. At Dublin market nine Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—Very little business doing. No change of any importance this week; a few parcels for immediate wants only changing hands.

Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5.

	From.	To.	Average.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1009 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	30 0	34 0	31 6
1676 Oats do. 14 stone	13 0	16 0	15 0
— Bere do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
752 Barley do. 16 stone	18 0	20 6	19 0
— Beans do. 20 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
463 Oatmeal cwt 8 stone	16 0	18 0	17 2

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—SEPT. 29.
Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	30 11	Oats	25 3	Beans	49 6
Barley	39 3	Rye	37 10	Peas	39 1

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	60 4	Oats	26 9	Beans	44 11
Barley	36 5	Rye	40 2	Peas	40 10

Duty 16.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was an increased supply and a very slow market at our Corn Exchange to-day. Wheat supported the prices of Tuesday. Flour is lower. We do not alter our quotations for bare or barley, but all immediate qualities were 6d to 1s cheaper, and of every description of grain it may be remarked that a large number of samples remained unsold. In Indian corn a poor demand, but still held firmly.

	s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	29 0 to 34 0	Oatmeal	16 6 to 18s
Red do.	29 0 to 34 0	Rapeseed	29 0 to 31s
Oats	13 6 to 15 6	Bakers' flour	20 0 to 23s
Bere	14 6 to 16 0	Indian corn	35 0 to 38 0
Barley	17 0 to 20 6	per 480lbs	

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 5.—Supplies of wheat and oats liberal. Barley small. Wheat—Holders ask an advance of 1s, which stops sales. Barley is dearer. Malting unaltered. Oats slow at late rate. Flour unaltered.

LONDON (USBORNE'S) CORN, Oct. 5.—Weather cool and dry. Supplies of foreign good, except barley. Wheat, old, English and foreign sold fairly at full rates. Floating cargoes a shade slacker off coast and passage. Flour ma rket not quite so strong. Indian corn taken freely as cargoes arrive. Barley maintains late rates. Rye asked for. Peas and beans quite as dear. Oats not dear, but in healthy enquiry.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 5.—Sugar—So far the market is steady, being 6d dearer for week. Coffee rather quiet, being 6d lower for the week. Tea quiet; little doing. Saltpetre—Market quiet. Pepper—500 bags white taken in. Tallow—Market steady, with less disposition to buy; 53s 6d is the nearest price for all the year; 54s 3d January to March.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 5.—(Messrs Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—Fair attendance. Wheat in good consumptive demand at Tuesday's rates. Flour steady. Oats and oatmeal unchanged. Indian (corn very firm, prices against buyers.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, OCTOBER 5.—Sugar continues quiet, but steady, and business reported is to a fair extent, without alteration in value. Tea—Transactions small, no alteration. Tallow—Large business at last week's prices. Coffee—Little offering. Rice—A better demand has been experienced on spot, and full rates have been realised. Saltpetre—Confined to Bombay, of which 585 bags have been sold, at 21s per cwt. 45½ to 50 per cent. refraction. Rum—The market steady, and late rates fully maintained, recent arrivals being not yet generally on view. Business is only small.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 5.—Sales of the week 111,860 bales, including 23,630 on speculation, and 60,240 for export. Quotations of fair upland one-eighth above last week.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, OCTOBER 5.—We have a very strong market. Manufacturers are asking higher rates, and spinners obtaining higher prices than on Tuesday last, where business is transacted.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET.—A fair supply of wheat, and old sold slowly at about previous currency, whilst new was 2s per quarter dearer; barley, 6d to 1s per quarter higher; beans, is higher; oats, no sales, at previous rates.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, OCT. 5.—Short supplies. Wheat 1s to 2s dearer, but millers do not buy freely. Barley unaltered; fine rather cheaper.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 5.—Firsts, 109s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 69s. 3,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 5.—White wheat, 22s 0d to 32s 6d; red wheat, 26s to 30s; oats, 11s 6d to 15s 0d; barley 14s 0d to 16s 6d.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A moderate supply of beasts, chiefly in poor condition, was on offer in to-day's market. All descriptions met a dull inquiry at Monday's decline in value. Although the show of sheep was rather limited, the mutton trade ruled heavy at barely late rates. The extreme figure for downs was 5s 2d per 8lbs. Calves, the show of which was tolerably good, moved off slowly, but without change in value. The top price was 5s per 8lbs. There was an improved sale for pigs and prices had an upward tendency. Milch cows, however, were a dull inquiry. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime Southdowns, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s 0; large hogs, 4s to 4s 8d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; sucking calves, 19s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Total supply	1,020	7,560	160	260
Foreign	320	510	160	1,400

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	54s 11d	29s 3d	23s 8d	37s 10d	40s 6d	39s 1d
Six weeks	53s 4d	30s 6d	23s 8d	40s 2d	40s 10d	40s 10d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	69,448	10,519	7,721	286	878	589

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DISPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined date:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 7.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m Oct. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p.m Oct. 8.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 9.
India, (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a.m Oct. 10.
Constantinople	6 a.m Oct. 11.
India (Bombay), [S]	6 p.m Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a.m Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p.m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a.m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a.m Oct. 18.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a.m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 p.m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 21.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	6 p.m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a.m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a.m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a.m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, OCT. 6.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"HENRY IV." and "The Loan of a Lover."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Industrial Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER LEESON-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 8 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Evening Edition was commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of, 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charge for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines..... 1s 0d
Every additional line..... 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines..... 1s 0d
Every additional line..... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise in such a manner as to make it pay.

THUS, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Listless Hour,"

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 66, DAWSON-STREET, Sole Agents for Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.

THE NEW PATENT LAMP
For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil.
PRICE 5s. 6d. EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderator Lamps.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Departments—is fully stocked with a large and fine assortment of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. Nicoll's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in

murder, and so on, till one is
hey did! not take place during
s of newspaper readers would
dure two such evils as a list of
sion without giving way.
lect committee on harbours and
entioned *inter alia*, that there
of silt in Kingstown Harbour,
uch as it was the general belief
tting shallower every year.

te Intelligence.

lly, family and suite, have re-
his city.
ward Cardwell, Chief Secretary
lway on Tuesday, with his family
eman, with his family, spent the
n's College and the other public

been stopping the past few days
port, Lord Bloomfield's mountain

, of Killybrick, has been ap-
he county Tyrone, on the recom-
of Charlemont, lieutenant of the

ld, one of the directors of the
pany, is at present in the South of
us telegraph stations.
e Earl of Granard, K.P., the
and their infant daughter, accom-
er Forbes, arrived in Longford, on
Dublin, and immediately proceeded

omas Wyse, and his eldest son,
, are at present staying at Dobbyn's

he Church..

r. Carmichael, A.B., Curate of St.
ointed to the Curacy of St. Bridget's

Thanks.

Churchwardens of Rathfarnham for
scriptions to the Parochial National
27 7s., the recent sermon collection :—
ce of Appeal, £3; Mrs. Blackburne,
o, Mr. E. Blackburn, Mr. Chambers,
, Mr. Downing, the Right Hon. J.
ardiff, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., Mr.
, Captain Wall, Mr. Wilson, Mr.
10s from Mr. Young.
ity Church, Killiney, acknowledge
he Rev. Archdeacon Gregg £500, for
ing the above church, being part of a
n in trust for church purposes by the
, of Paradise-row, Dublin.
Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the
of——, the Ven. the Archdeacon of
nd to the Rev. Mr. Seymour, for 10s.
nual subscriptions to the funds of the

The Army.

ments of troops belonging to the 1st
75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th Regiments,
rison from Eastbourne, where they
some time, in order to embark for
le-firing previously to embarking for
non-commissioned officers and men
East India depots at Chatham were
rcesello Eastbourne to relieve those
ted their course of rifle instruction

stationed in and around Portsmouth,
ed the local Volunteer Artillery and
Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, took
on Thursday, with his family, spent
which the whole force were engaged
of a supposed enemy, and, failing in
s town, covered by the guns of the

n will consist, for the winter, of the
Royal Dragoons, the 2nd or Royal
(Scots Greys), the 4th or Queen's
the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier
ronians) Regiment, the 35th (Hare-
the 60th Royal Rifle Corps,
with a due proportion of Royal Ar-

The Navy

ffled), invested by Mr. Lynet Thomas,
Woolwich Arsenal, from the Mersey
ments at Shoeburyness, has been fired
result of which is as follows:—The
enty-eight pounds of powder, and a
nds, obtained a flight of 10,000 yards,
miles. Numerous experiments are to be made
trial and experiments with the gun,
ake place shortly, in the presence of
Woolwich Arsenal.
h 68-pounder guns, cast at the conca-
or, and received at Woolwich Arsenal,
ted, with a view of testing the effi-
cast iron guns, according to Sir Wil-
perimental principle, suggested as a
e old guns thus strengthened. The
principle is enveloped in a coating of
ck, applied to the gun heated to an
as to ensure the permanent adhesion
one inseparable substance. The guns
t will undergo a severe preliminary
extended the system, if found ne-

tments have been made at the Ad-
r H C Glyn, to the Miranda; Lieut
f the Impregnable; Arthur Thomas,
nda; Henry A Digby, midshipman,
rbrooke, naval cadet, to the Racoon.

EST NEWS.

GNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

ITALY.

—The following order of the day of
g of Sardinia has been issued :—
m satisfied with you because you
ly. By arms you have vanquished
by conduct the calumniators of the

ies whom I set free will speak of
in foreign countries, after having
ompensa those who serve Him, and
ess peoples and despise the rights of

blish a strong Italian monarchy on
ples who will aid us with order and
tional army will increase more and
hich since eight centuries has shone
avoy.
ke the command. It would cost me
e foremost wherever there may be

RIUMPHANT PROCLAMATION.

—According to advices received here,
the following despatch to Naples,

"Head-quarters, October 1.
the whole line.
ops are being pursued."

GARIBALDI.

dent of the *Debats* says that the
retire to his island home, and will not
s services should again be required.
read the reproaches and insults which
rints of Turin poured out upon him.
enerals had been won over to the
Cavour. Surrounded by intrigues
inations, and perplexed by political
he did not comprehend, the Dictator
Emmanuel :—" Come, I shall place
hands."

MMANUEL AND THE POPE.

azette states that in consequence of
thilde having expressed religious
is taking place in the Papal States,
r, has written to assure her that the
disquieted, and that, if needful, his
ill protect his Holiness against any

PRECAUTIONS AT VENICE.

DAY.—The wives and families of the
rs of the Austrian Army in Venetia
rs immediately to quit the Venetian

SARDINIA.

—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of
Casello demanded the production of
elating to the entry of troops into the
ria. Count Cavour refused to comply,
consideration of the diplomatic ques-
that affair had scarcely commenced.
ribaldi has not yet been confirmed.
—Count Cavour has declared in the
tics that there existed no public docu-
eaty that conversations or negociations
nd that no Power had ever made any
nands involving the cession of a single
il. Count Cavour said that the fact
cerning a treaty for the cession of Sar-
he journals had spoken, was simul-
Vienna, Palermo, and to Lord John
ent to show its falsity, and to explain

AL DEPRECATIONS.

URSDAY.—The following is a sum-
ution delivered by the Pope in the
ardinals, held on the 28th ultimo.
stested and deplored the conduct
and her guilty invasion of the
He spoke with emotion of the
who died in his defence, and had
that they have obtained eternal

peace and blessedness. He reproved and condemned in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attack of the King and the Government of Piedmont; he declared their acts to be null and of no effect. He protested, and would not cease to protest, in order to maintain entire the civil power enjoyed by the Roman Church. The Pope further said that the support of foreign assistance against criminal invasion was still to be desired, and recalled the reiterated declarations made by one of the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe. His Holiness thus continued :—"Whilst, however, we have for a long time been expecting such a result, we are most painfully affected in seeing the authors and abettors of this guilty invasion advance as far as the walls of our capital, although they had the assurance that no one would oppose them. In presence of such a perilous position, we see ourselves forced, even against our will, to the sad necessity of occupying ourselves with the measures to be taken for the protection of our dignity." The Pope then deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and, above all, its detestable application to the Roman Question. He called upon all the Princes of Europe to examine seriously what great and innumerable evils are comprised in the detestable event which he deplored, and said that if such an odious violation of international law were not entirely nullified, there would no longer be left any force and security to any legitimate Government. "All Sovereigns," he said, "should be convinced that their cause is intently bound up with ours. In coming to our aid, they will provide equally for the preservation of their rights." His Holiness concluded by saying that he had no doubt that the Catholic Princes and people would come to the assistance of the Father of the Faithful, who is attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

ROME, OCT. 3RD.—Placards announcing the taking of ANCONA have been posted upon different parts of Rome. The city was yesterday evening illuminated with Bengal fire, in honour of the event. The Papal Government is making fresh enrolments, and promises large rewards.

CLOSING OF THE PESTH UNIVERSITY.

PESTH, OCT. 4.—It has been announced by the Rector that the University of Pesth will remain closed during the whole year.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 4.—The Empress of Russia was yesterday happily delivered of a princess at Sarskoselo.

The Emperor will leave on the 12th inst., and arrive at Wilna on the 13th inst.

DEMAND BY SPAIN FOR A CONGRESS.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The Spanish Government has demanded the assembling of a congress of the Catholic Powers, similar to that held at Gaeta in 1849, with the object of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Holy See. The French Cabinet, although admitting the expediency of assembling a congress, has, nevertheless, stated that the territorial changes caused by the late events in Italy would render it necessary to refer the Roman question to a congress of the Great Powers.

MADRID, OCT. 3.—The *Official Gazette* announces that the Cortes will assemble on the 25th of October.

The *Espana* asserts that the principal Carlist chiefs are disposed to recognise Queen Isabella II.

MAIL NEWS.

The Company's steamship Orissa, which left Southampton on the 7th of July, arrived at Bombay on the 7th of September.

The Colombo, with the London mails of the 4th to 10th of August, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th of September (three days early).

The Ripon, from Southampton on the 20th of September, reached Malta on the 30th, at 4 p.m., and left for Alexandria at 10 p.m.

The Vectis, from Marseilles on the 28th of September, reached Malta on the 30th, at 11 p.m., and left for Alexandria at 2 the next morning.

CARDIFF RACES.

Ladies' Plate—Emblem, 1st; Gift, 2nd; York, 3rd. Five ran.

Ely Stakes — Speaker, 1st; Marwell, 2nd; Waterford, 3rd. Seven ran.

Volunteer Stakes—Yorkshire Lass, 1st.

Two Year Old Stakes—Orion, 1st; Wingbone, 2nd. Five ran.

Hurdle—Bantam, 1st; Norma, 2nd. Four ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Cesarewitch—9 to 1 agst King Pippin (taken); 14 to 1 agst Killegrew (taken); 16 to 1 agst Barabbas (offered); 16 to 1 agst Optimist (offered); 20 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 20 to 1 agst Alderman (taken); 25 to 1 agst Mavourneen (taken); 30 to 1 agst Bevis (taken); 25 to 1 agst Plumper (taken); 30 to 1 agst Glendinning (offered); 30 to 1 agst Ancient Briton (offered); 30 to 1 agst Mowbray (taken); 50 to 1 agst Harlequin (taken); 50 to 1 agst Violka (taken); 50 to 1 M'Pherson (taken); 50 to 1 agst Conscript (offered.)

Mr. White will conclude his address to Young Men on to-morrow (Sunday) morning, in the Methodist Chapel, South Great George's-street, at 10 o'clock. Subject "Companionship."

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, on Victoria-quay, upon the body of a full-grown male infant, which was found there, as appeared from the following testimony:—James Lane, of No. 31, Barrack-street, deposed that about seven o'clock yesterday morning, he and a boy named Edward Donnelly were together on the above-named quay. While looking closely they saw something, which at first appeared to them to be a little dog; but, on looking more closely, they found it to be the body of a male infant. Witness then went home, and informed his father and a policeman of the occurrence. Edward Donnelly, the boy referred to, gave similar testimony. Surgeon Porter deposed that the body had no marks of violence upon it, and that it was his opinion death resulted from want of proper care. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this statement.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MR. G. K. WHAMMOND.—On Wednesday evening last, at seven o'clock, a number of gentlemen representing the literary, legal, and medical professions, together with many representatives of the commercial interests of this city, assembled at Mr. Jude's Hotel, Grafton-street, for the purpose of entertaining at dinner Mr. G. K. Whammond, of the *Warder* and *Evening Packet* newspaper offices, and to give expression to their sense of the high and honourable principles which he has exhibited in the various business transactions relating to his official capacity. Dr. Charles A. Cameron (the proprietor and editor of the *Agricultural Review*, &c.) took the chair. When dinner was over the usual loyal toasts having been proposed, the chief business of the evening was entered upon by Mr. Whammond, who made a clear and able statement as to the nature of his present position in the above newspaper offices. Want of space prevents further notice of the highly interesting proceedings of the evening, which derived an additional interest from the hearty and universal testimony borne to the untiring perseverance, unbusiness qualifications, and sterling integrity always able by Mr. Whammond. The proceedings terminated displayed by a late hour o'clock, at which hour the large assembly of gentlemen separated.

THE ACCELERATION OF THE MAILS.—The usual monthly meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, and it was anticipated that there would be laid before the meeting the reply of Government to the memorial of the Chamber, praying for an acceleration of the mails between Dublin and Belfast, so as to give the North the advantage of the improvement effected between London and Dublin. No answer to the last memorial has yet been received, but it is expected every post, and as soon as it arrives the whole correspondence will be made public. It has been ascertained that the railway companies will not run trains at the increased speed required for less than £4,600, and the Post-office authorities refused to incur that expenditure, on the ground that the correspondence of Ulster would not warrant it. The Council of the Chamber of Commerce have sent up another memorial in which they state, very fully, their reasons for asking the acceleration, and the reply to this is now overdue. Should it be unfavourable, it is the intention of the Council to convene a town meeting, and see whether the Post-office authorities will be as deaf to public opinion as they would appear to be to the postal requirements of a province.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM.—A small boy, of about fourteen years of age, named John Kirwan, a native of Cushendall, was the only person on board the brig William, of Belfast, which was blown from her moorings at Albert-quay, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning last, when the gale was at its height. He promptly jumped out of bed, and finding the vessel adrift going out of the harbour, at once let go the port anchor, and brought the vessel up in perfect safety. A schooner that lay near the William, with her full crew on board, was driven down the river at the same time, and went ashore at the Twin Islands. The owners of the William intend to reward this boy for his presence of mind and good management.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

SUB-INSPECTOR MATHEW.—A paragraph from an official source, published in the Dublin papers, tells us that, "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has, upon the recommendation of Sir Henry Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General, been pleased to direct that £100 shall be paid out of the Constabulary Reward Fund to Sub-Inspector William Mathew, who was so seriously injured on the occasion of the late assault, made on that officer on the night of the 5th December last. Mr. Mathew lost his right eye on the occasion, and has otherwise sustained several permanent injuries." We trust we are not to receive this announcement as a discharge of the claims of Mr. Mathew upon the Government. He has for years occupied the highest place on the list of first-class sub-inspectors; his zeal and efficiency in the service are known all over Ireland; and he is particularly distinguished for his capability as a drill-officer, in which respect, we believe, he has no rival in the force. These facts are so incompatible with the supposition of his case being forgotten after the gratuity of £100, that we must believe the Lord Lieutenant designs merely to acknowledge an obligation which he will hereafter meet. We are fortified in this expectation when we remember the preceding announcement which came from the Castle, in connexion with the Dungannon tragedy, the Earl of Carlisle was courteous enough to contribute £5 to the fund now collecting for the widow of the murdered. We will not institute a proportion, which his Excellency never designed to exhibit, between these two sums. That any comparison is possible suffices to show us that some further remembrance will be had of the services of a most competent officer, who has sustained irreparable injuries solely on account of the faithful discharge of his duties.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE CLOGHER POOR LAW GUARDIANS AND THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.—It seems that the guardians of the Clogher Union are likely to sustain an assault from the Poor Law Board, in every respect similar to that which was made on the guardians of Newtownards. A letter recently came from the commissioners, requesting the Clogher board to provide for the Roman Catholic chaplain an altar and some other things which had been demanded for his use in the celebration of worship, but for which no provision was contemplated by the framers of the poor law act. It has also been requested that his salary should be raised £10 a year above that of any other chaplain of the house. To both of these demands the guardians have courteously, but firmly declined to accede. They believe that they are quite competent to transact their own business without the interference of the Right Rev. Dr. MacNally, by whose influence the commissioners have been led to make these requests. Should the Dublin board feel it necessary to receive the suggestions of a Roman Catholic bishop as the guide of their conduct, they must at least allow others who are not frightened by titles, to follow an independent path. The merits of the question have already been discussed in the four courts, and all are on the side of the guardians of the workhouse.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF LIGHT WEIGHTS.—At the Petty Sessions of Clara, a few days since, a shopkeeper, named Matthew Raftry, appeared on a summons, to answer a charge made against him, by William Joyce, Norris, Esq., inspector of weights and measures, for having in his possession, and endeavouring to conceal on his person, light weights. The defendant was fined £1 and costs. Several other persons were fined for similar offences. The thanks of the public are due to Mr. Norris for the energetic measures he has taken to put a stop to such illegal and dishonest dealings.

SOIREE AND PRESENTATION.—Thursday evening, a soiree and presentation was given to Mr. John M'Callin, a blind man, one of the agents of what is termed "The United Protestant Mission," in honour of his having lately "written" a poetic work entitled "The Path of Light." There was an exceedingly large attendance on the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. W. Collins, and the only other minister present was the Rev. J. Young. Tea was on the table at eight o'clock, and, after having been partaken of, a very complimentary address to Mr. M'Callin was read, and a purse of sovereigns was presented to him. Mr. M'Callin "read" his reply from a knotted cord, which he styles "the stenographic cord." By means of a series of knots of various sorts ingeniously placed on a string, he continues to read words and sentences, and by passing these through his fingers he reads from them as from the raised printing used for the blind. With the aid of this system he is enabled even to deliver lectures, and otherwise address large audiences; and it was by the same assistance he composed "The Path of Light," and then got an amanuensis to put it on paper for the compositors. After the presentation had been read, fruit was served round, and subsequently addresses were delivered by gentlemen present; and at about half-past eleven o'clock the company separated.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE WEATHER.—At the close of the last week the weather was all that could be desired by farmers. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were bright days, with a light wind just such as would be coveted in a harvest field. During this week there have been frequent showers, although reaping has not been seriously impeded. On Tuesday night there was a violent storm, the effects of which were visible next morning in the stooks of oats dashed to the ground. The passengers by the mail coach from Londonderry to Belfast felt the force of the hurricane in the middle of "the star hog." Just as the horses were taken out at the mountain station the coach was seized by a blast and carried into a ditch, without being upset. The driver Thomas M'Aree, states that he never witnessed such a storm, and had it not been that the horses were much better than those usually kept for coach purposes, they could not have borne it to the end of their journey. On arriving at the town they found lying across the street opposite to the New Primitive Methodist Chapel, and not until after tedious efforts were the driver and guard able to tear off as many branches as left room for a passage.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

FATAL MINE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon a fatal accident occurred at Trevedoe mine, in the parish of Warleggan, Cornwall. It appears that a boy named Trembath, was engaged in the mine, which was an old one, and had been much worked in former years. In consequence, it is supposed, of the men not being sufficiently cautious in taking away the top stuff, a large mass of earth began to "run" and burned several of them. Two of them, William Rogers and Thomas Rowe, were taken out dead, and the others sustained more or less injury.

SNOW OF AN EARLY WINTER.—On the morning of Thursday last, the Vale of Lethnot was visited by a slight shower of snow, and the top of "Wirran" has already got a coating of snow.—*Brechin Advertiser.*

CURIOUS TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—The students of Kingsbridge Grammar School, South Devon, have presented an opera glass to their head master, the Rev. James Whiteside, A.M., who has accepted an appointment in the navy.

DISTRESSFUL DEATH BY BURNING.—On Wednesday a most distressing and fatal accident occurred to Miss Mosley, a young lady only 24 years of age, and daughter of J. E. Mosley, Esq., of San Soucie, Prestbury. It appears that on the evening in question the father and daughter were in the drawingroom together, when the latter, in moving across the room, brought her dress in contact with the grate, and the consequence was that she was instantly enveloped in flames. She at once rang the bell, and then, in her terror, rushed shrieking from the room. Two female servants, who ran to her assistance, were paralysed with fright, and the footman, who seized a rug and wrapped it round his burning mistress, had great difficulty in extinguishing the flames. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and Drs. Little and Jessop, with two other medical men, were shortly on the spot, but all human aid was unavailing. The sufferer lingered in great agony until the following morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. She had three doctors with her the whole of the time, and was conscious to the last. It stated that after her creature was horribly disfigured, that on removing her stays the whole of the integuments came off even to the bones, and that such was the intensity of the flames, that the wire within her dress was actually red hot. Intelligence of the catastrophe was at once sent to the coroner, but as death was evidently the result of accident, that functionary did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

THE REV. MR. PRICE AND HIS WIFE.—The Welsh curate, with his recovered spouse, is still staying at Glastonbury, at the residence of his indefatigable lieutenant. Last week application was made to the Agapemonites for the wardrobe of Mrs. Price, and the same was sent her. The legal proceedings for the recovery of the money which Mr. and Mrs. Price transferred to "My Lord," of the "Abode of Love," have been commenced, and it is said that by the possession of the body of his wife Mr. Price is enabled to claim a handsome amount of cash without having recourse to the "iron hand of the law." We hear that Mrs. Price has resolved to quietly and peacefully remain with her husband, that they live happily together, and may be often seen taking their walks abroad in each other's company. During the present week no one from the Charlinch establishment has attempted to put in an appearance at Glastonbury, and this seems to indicate that they have relinquished their endeavours to gather again the lost sheep into their fold. Of course every precaution is taken to prevent the escape of the lady, or her capture by the Princeites. The doors of her residence at Glastonbury are kept locked, and strict watch is preserved.—*Western Counties Herald.*

VIOLENT GALE.—EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY.—This morning this neighbourhood was visited by a storm of wind of unusual violence even at the period of the equinox. The wind began to rise about midnight, and between four and five a.m. it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued with boisterous vehemence till about noon. Numerous trees, palings, chimney pots, &c., yielded to the violence of the gale, and considerable damage has been done in the fields, stackyards, and gardens, and several wooden erections have been blown down. In the Firth of Forth the gale was very severely felt. A fishing boat, with three men on board, was capsized about midday, when nearing Leith Pier, and one of the fishermen, named John Liston, was drowned. The other two men clung to the boat till they were taken off by the crew of another New haven boat. The boat drifted to the back of the pier, and disappeared. Early in the morning a lighter bound from Leith to Grangemouth, laden with gunpowder, was wrecked off North Queensferry, and her crew, consisting of three men, lost. About seven o'clock the lighter had been seen making for Queensferry; a quarter of an hour afterwards she was driven upon a rock near the Battery Pier, and almost immediately the vessel went to pieces. Two of the men instantly sunk and never rose. The third clung to a mast, and for one hour and a half battled face to face with destiny. The preventive gig of the coastguard was without delay launched to the rescue, but so violent was the gale that she was instantly dashed among the rocks, her sides being stove in, and the gig consequently rendered useless. Seeing all human aid baffled by the fury of the elements, the poor fellow, resigning himself to fate, waved the spectators of his grim conflict a last adieu, and met death, about 40 yards from the shore, with the calm heroism of a British sailor. The unfortunate men were, it is said, natives of Greenock. From the whole of the southern and midland counties of Scotland reports have been received showing the great severity of the gale. In the Firth of Tay, also, considerable damage was done to the shipping, and for some hours the ferries were quite impassable. Railway traffic has also been in various instances impeded by the falling and uprooting of trees.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES IN CARLISLE.—James Ormiston, letter-sorter in the Post-office at Carlisle, was brought before the magistrates of that city, on Wednesday, on remand, charged with stealing a post-letter containing two half sovereigns and seven penny postage stamps; also with stealing another post-letter containing eighteen pieces of jewellery. The court was crowded at an early hour, much interest being taken in the case from the fact that a great deal of money and valuables of the Carlisle Post-office lately has never reached its destination; and much valuable property besides that included in the charges brought against the prisoner, has been lost in the same way. The first charge arose out of a "trap" which had been set by the Post-office authorities to catch the prisoner, who had before been suspected of dishonesty. On the 25th of September, Mr Jeffery, Inspector of the Missing-letter Department of the General Post-office, posted a letter at Carlisle, containing two half sovereigns and seven penny postage stamps, all of which he had previously marked, to Mr. Blanchard, Southampton. The letter was posted at one p.m., and the prisoner was alone in the Post-office during part of the afternoon. The chief clerk, before going out at half-past two, examined the "London forward box," and saw the letter there and felt the coin; but when he returned about five o'clock the letter was missing. Information was sent to Mr. Jeffery, who went to the Post-office, took the prisoner into a private room, and in the presence of the chief clerk requested him to show his money. The prisoner did so, and among it were the two marked half sovereigns, with pieces of the adhesive paper with which they had been strapped on a card still adhering to them. These were also in the prisoner's purse two sovereigns and 34 penny postage stamps in five lots. The prisoner was given into custody; his lodgings were searched, and there a gold ring, a lady's gold guard chain, and other articles of jewellery were found. The particulars of the second case against the prisoner were that on the 9th of August last a parcel containing a gold watch, seven pairs of gold ear-rings and four gold necklet pendants, all set with stones, were posted at Penrith by Mr. Moore, traveller for Mr. Deakin, jeweller, Birmingham, addressed to Messrs. Reid and Sons, jewellers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A letter of advice was sent by the same post, which arrived at its destination in due course; but Messrs. Reid and Sons never received the packet or jewellery. The packet having been posted at Penrith about 9 o'clock in the evening, would arrive at Carlisle Post-office in due course at 4-41 on the following morning, and should have remained there till 10 o'clock, when it would be despatched to Newcastle. The prisoner came on duty at the Post-office at 4-35 that morning, as appeared from an entry in the attendance-book in his own hand-writing, and remained till 6 o'clock. Of that period he was alone in the office from 7-35 till 8, during which time a packet posted at Penrith the previous night for Newcastle would be in a box to which he would have access. On that same day the prisoner went to a dressmaker in Carlisle, who was making a dress for his sister to wear at the marriage of their brother, which was to take place on the 23rd of August. He told her he wished to purchase a present for his sister—a present of a pair of bracelets, and drew from his pocket a packet, containing eighteen pieces of jewellery, and said he wished part of them sewed on white silk velvet for bracelets for a bride. Six of the pieces, earrings and pendants, were selected for that purpose, six more for bracelets for his sister, and the other six he divided equally between the dressmaker, who was to be present at the wedding, and the bride's sister. The bracelets were made and delivered to the persons for whom they were intended, and were worn at the wedding on the 23rd of August. The recipients of the prisoner's bounty, however, being in humble though respectable circumstances, afterwards got most of them exchanged by jewellers in Carlisle for articles of a useful character. They were all recovered by the police, and were produced in court. Mr. Moore said they were similar in every respect to those he had posted at Penrith to Messrs. Reid and Sons, although he could not swear to their identity by any mark. After hearing evidence at length, the case lasting three hours, the magistrates committed the prisoner to take his trial at the assizes upon both charges. The prisoner, who is about 19 years of age, had been two or three years in the Post-office, where he had been receiving 18s. a-week.

SUICIDE AT SEA.—The town of Stockton was thrown into a state of considerable sorrow on Monday night, on the arrival of one of the regular screw steam traders between the town and London, from the master of which it was learned that Captain Burdon, the master of the vessel, had committed suicide by jumping overboard that morning, when the vessel was off Robin Hood's Bay. He came out of the cabin about seven o'clock in the morning, partly dressed, and said to the man at the wheel and other men, "Good bye." They made an attempt to save him, and one managed to catch at his clothes, but could retain his hold. A boat was immediately got out, but as the sea was running high at the time, and the steamer going at full speed, the unfortunate man sank to rise no more. The deceased was well known and deeply respected in the town. No reason can be assigned for the rash act. His wife and son were with him on the voyage. He was a sober man, and beloved by his men, whom he always kept in the service a long time. He was about forty years of age, and for many years traded in a small vessel between Stockton and Newcastle. The day previous to the fatal deed he was observed to be under distress of mind, but the cause of it is a complete mystery.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

CHARLES II. A FREEMAN.—On the 29th of October, 1675, when Sir R. Viner entered upon his mayoralty, Charles II. honoured the corporation with his company at Guildhall, and accepted the freedom of the city, in the Chamberlain's office, from the hands of Thomas Player, then chamberlain. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to show their sense of this instance of condescension, waited on his Majesty, at the Banquetting House, Whitehall, on the 18th of December, and presented him with a copy of his freedom in a large square box of massive gold, with a seal enclosed in another box of the same metal, enriched with diamonds of great value.—*City Press.*

GERMAN LOYALTY.—Mr. Idler, one of the oldest of our German citizens, who has successfully cultivated on the banks of the St. Lawrence the vine which, in the days of his boyhood, he had learned to train and prune in the cheerful vine land of Suabia, wrote, in his own tongue, a note to the Prince of Wales, when in Montreal, begging his acceptance of a "few grapes which had ripened in the open air in the garden of a German who for the last half century has been settled in this city." The present was graciously acknowledged by the following note :—" Commanden-in-Chief's house, Montreal, dear Sir, October 1, 1860. Verbunter Herr,—Intrags von S. Königlichen Hoheit dem Prinzen von Wales, Ihnen fur die Trauben zu danken, welche Sie die Gutte hatten, S. K. H. zu senden, unterzeichnet sich,—Hochachtungsvollst, R. Bruce, Major-General. An Sr Hochwolgeboren dem Herrn Ernest Idler, zu Montreal." This note Mr. Idler carefully preserves. "I little dreamed," said he, "when leaving my beloved Wurtemberg, that I should one day have an opportunity of offering an acceptable, however trifling, present to the heir of the British throne."—*Montreal Advertiser.*

THE PRETENDED SORCERER AND THE LITTLE PROPHET.—An account was given some time ago of a peasant named Billard, of the neighbourhood of Auxerre (Yonne), having been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of that town to fine and imprisonment for having swindled certain persons out of different sums, on pretext of being a sorcerer, and being able, by his art, to tell fortunes, cure maladies both in man and oxen, and do other things. The authorities lately learned that the same man, notwithstanding his condemnation, was again practising as a sorcerer, and three days back they had him brought to trial anew before the tribunal as a swindler. A curious example of the credulity of peasants was stated. A married woman, named Guinault, of Tregiry, deposed that some years back, when she was *enceinte*, the man predicted that she would give birth to a male child, and that a high destiny was reserved for him—perhaps even that he would be raised to the dignity of Emperor. As the first part of his prediction had fulfilled, the child born being a male, she and her husband felt convinced that the latter part would be realised also. They therefore made Billard a welcome guest at their table, and he profited largely by their hospitality; they also advanced him money. He repeatedly predicted that the child would be an extraordinary one, and among other things, assured them that he would be a "friend of God," inasmuch as genealogical researches proved that he was, through his father, descended from St. Loup. He also predicted that another son of theirs would be a great warrior, and would, among other exploits, combat the Attibes and the King of Assida. He moreover assured the parents that "our lord the archbishop," who had been appointed by Heaven to be "syndic" of the children, had deputed to him (Billard) the task of watching over them. Having thus fooled the poor people to the top of their bent, he resolved to get more money from them than he had previously done. Accordingly, in May last, he made them give him sums of 27f. and 30f., as he said to pay a priest for drawing up the genealogy of the "Little Prophet;" in June others of 108f. and 60f. to cure Guinault of a malady; and next 200f. to send to Rome, to pay the expenses of securing a life rent of 5,263f. from the children's bank for the prophet. On other pretexts, equally extravagant, he obtained other sums from the ignorant couple, and, to keep alive their credulity, he had addressed to them from time to time letters purporting to be written by the Archbishop, the Pope, and other great personages; he also gravely informed them that he himself had received from his Holiness a letter relative to the little prophet, which was so long that it would take him a whole day to read. In addition to these facts it appeared that he had cheated other people out of different sums for performing certain mummeries which he pretended possessed the virtue of facilitating marriages, curing people bewitched, &c. The tribunal condemned the sorcerer to three years' imprisonment, 100f. fine, and 10 years' deprivation of civil rights.—*Galignani.*

THE SECRET OF SPIRIT-RAPPING.—It is really the object of mediums to depend on machinery as little as possible, for machinery is not only unintelligent, it may not only fumble and make mistakes, but it precludes that triumph of a medium's art, the submitting to the preliminary or subsequent test of an examination. The "lazy tongs," as they are termed, are far less serviceable and less frequently used than the natural aptitudes of the human body, when these are above the natural average, or are carefully developed by discipline and education. The first requisite, no doubt, is an impassive countenance, exhibiting no sense of shame or fear of detection—a natural or acquired brass, the perfection of which will depend, of course, upon the morale of the performer. After this, the secret of the medium's power is the flexibility of her lower limbs. The toes must do the work of arms, and her feet must be educated to act like hands. Any one who doubts this potentiality of the human frame knows nothing of its relation to the Quadrumana, or of the feats of the Indian jugglers. The Indian jugglers, as is known to the initiated, produce their most extraordinary effects by this very capacity. And therefore, we say, it is no use to contemplate coming out as a medium unless you are provided with flexible legs and manipulative feet and toes.

CONSISTORIAL COURT, ARMAGH.—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

(Rev. ALEXANDER IRWIN, Surrogate.)

The Court met to-day, at two o'clock, but the Proctors were not in attendance. In the causes of the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore against the Rev. Dr. Miller, and Same against the Rev. Mr. Potter, a rule continuing them was made. The court then adjourned to this day fortnight.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Correspondence.

POSTAL DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I want to bring under the notice of the public and Post-office authorities a great evil—I allude to the fact that existing regulations as to postage now do the work of the morning hitherto done by 67. At seven a.m., the 32 are started with the Irish mail. Instead of five or six streets each, they now have eleven or twelve to serve. At 8 o'clock a.m. the same number of men is started with the English mail, which is delivered under similar circumstances. I used to get my letters at 8½ a.m., before the so-called "acceleration." I now get the Irish letters at, say, 9½, and the English at 10½. It is no fault on the part of the postmen; for what can they do? I am sure the Post-office authorities must but to have their attention called to this serious matter; otherwise, when my professional brethren have all returned to Dublin, I think they will agree with me—they would be better pleased to return to the old system, which, in many instances, enabled us to answer the letter received by the mid-day mails of the same day, than have to wait until near ten o'clock, at which time we should, in many instances, be at court, or attending to other business, and necessarily away from our offices. I know public departments are jealous of any interference on their part of their officials; and, therefore, in order to enable you to satisfy them, if requisite, I enclose my card to show that your correspondent is

A SOLICITOR.

ORDERS FOR BAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Limerick, August 4th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—The report in this day's paper, of the discussion in the Recorder's Court of Mr. M'Intyre's case, might lead to the inference that my observations as to the necessity of the criminal courts possessing power to make orders for bail (similar to that made by the Recorder in that case) were confined to courts of general jail delivery.

I think every court having jurisdiction to try the prisoner ought to be invested with the power to make such an order, and that the Legislature should (if necessary) interfere to confer such an authority.

I referred to the circumstances of the Recorder's Court having been held to be a court of general jail delivery as a reason why this power of that court should have existed, and was useful, as the order of the Courts of Commission or Assize.—Very truly yours,

CHARLES R. BARRY.

STREET NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, October 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, respecting the nightly assembling of a number of persons at the corner of Christ Church, on Michael's-hill, has had the effect of causing the meeting (which, by the lower orders, is called "The Gob Office") to remove their quarters to that corner of Christ Church, bordering on John's-lane, in Winetavern-street, where they assembled last evening to the number of about thirty, under the patronage of a policeman, who, I suppose, was placed there to prevent them from being annoyed during their discussion of the character and objects of Garibaldi, Pius IX., Napoleon III., and the condemnation *in globo* of all British Governments.

It seems to me that the Police Commissioners failed in the performance of their duty, in permitting the offices of "The Gutter Club" to be removed from one corner of Christ Church to the other. If the meetings of this kind were a nuisance where they were held, they are equally so in the other. If they were illegal in Christ Church-place, they are equally so in John's-lane, Winetavern-street.

In short, I think it was, and still is, their duty to prevent the assembling of any body of persons in the public thoroughfare, especially when they go there for no other than treasonable and illegal purposes. If those persons wish to display their oratorical powers, let them rent a room, where they can do so without annoying the public.

It appears to me that Sergeant Casheles is not permitted to do just as they have a mind in this second city of the empire, and in doing so they are not only silently, but openly, supported by those to whom we should look for the impartial administration of the law.

Hoping to be excused for troubling you—I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

A LOOKER ON.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

October 5, 1860.

SIR,—The letter signed "Citizen," in your paper of yesterday, complains about the crowd of men on Michael's-hill, which assembles there every night, to the annoyance of the passers-by. I wish to say it is truly disgraceful that such things should be allowed. But, sir, I wish to call the attention of the authorities to the crowd of men which assembles every Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 4, on Essex quay. On any Sunday, wet or dry, they are sure to be there. Sometimes they number about a hundred, and are a dreadful nuisance. They occupy the footpath, and respectable people passing by have often to walk the middle of the quay to get past. They are called by the name of the "Gutter Politicians;" they discuss all the events of the week. There is one individual among them, who, I suppose, has some about sixty summers, and who goes by the name of the Prime Minister. He is sure to be there, and has a most powerful voice, and of course carries all before him. I have often heard them use most awful language against our beloved Queen and the Government. Sometimes one of them will read aloud the *Nation* newspaper, and sometimes Dr. Cahill's letters, and other treasonable papers. They form themselves into groups, and spout about various subjects at the same time. I want to know, sir, why they are allowed to be there? The police pass by, and never mind them. I would ask, would a Protestant be allowed to meet and hear their Bibles thus? I would answer not. Then why allow

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Correspondence from Paris is up to Wednesday evening, and reports as follows:—

Italy continues to engross the attention of the political world. Nothing certain is yet known as to the departure of the Pope; but all the presumptions continue to murmur in favour of his going. French troops continue to be hurried off to Rome. Rumours of Muratist outrages at Naples are again current. The question of territorial compensation between France and Sardinia is said to have been finally settled in the parting interview between Nigra and the Emperor. The determination of the Pope forms the key of the situation. Should he stay, in spite of the advice of the majority of his cardinals, and all those leaders among the French clergy who, with more devotion than discretion, exposed themselves to persecution last year, by fixing the odium of the spoliation of the Pope on the right man, viz., the Emperor of the French—the cloven foot need not be shown just yet. Should he depart, the French potentate will have to explain why he does not follow the example, and withdraw his troops. The explanation will probably set one half Europe fighting against the other.

We have a telegraphic summary of the first day's sitting of the Turin House of Commons, which affords further evidence of the utter dependency of Piedmont on the Emperor of the French. M. Cavour is beyond doubt an able man, and it must be galling to him to feel that he is nothing but a puppet, of which the Emperor pulls the strings. The Count read an address, reviewing the events of the last three months, and asking the Chamber for unlimited powers and a vote of confidence, which the distrust of the utter dependency of Piedmont on the Emperor of the French. M. Cavour is beyond doubt an able man, and it must be galling to him to feel that he is nothing but a puppet, of which the Emperor pulls the strings. The Count read an address, reviewing the events of the last three months, and asking the Chamber for unlimited powers and a vote of confidence, which the distrust of the utter dependency of Piedmont on the Emperor of the French rendered the more necessary. In the course of this document he alluded to the presence of the French at Rome, and denounced the idea of driving them out as a "mark of ingratitude years of suffering would not suffice to wipe away." It is quite obvious from this that Count Cavour does not share the idea which is so popular in England that the cession of Nice and Savoy has discharged in full all claims which France might put forth to the gratitude of Italy. The telegraph does not say whether the count stated the means by which he meant to balance the "gratitude" account which it seems is still open between Turin and Paris. Is it the island of Sardinia? Is it the Ligurian coast? Is it Sicily? Is it Naples? Surely he cannot wish to remain for ever under obligations to his powerful neighbour!

There is good news from Naples. Garibaldi's evil genius, Bertani, has been dismissed. It may be supposed that his order that the entrance of the Piedmontese in the Neapolitan territory should be forcibly opposed has had something to do with his discomfiture. It is stated that Garibaldi only awaits the arrival of the Piedmontese forces to give up his dictatorship, and retire to the obscurity of private life in the island of Caprera. The Neapolitans are strengthening themselves at Capua and all along the Volturno, and Garibaldi is said to have actually lodged but with the means at his command he could not be certain of defeating them. The siege of Capua will be, therefore, carried on by the conquerors of Ancona, Fanti, and Cialdini. It will be rather curious to find a Piedmontese army besieging Francis II. in Capua while an ambassador, duly accredited by Francis II., continues to reside at Turin.

A few details have come to hand of the capitulation of Ancona. Lamoriciere surrendered to Persano, the Piedmontese admiral, who received him with all the honours which his gallant defence was entitled to. He was to proceed to Genoa on board a Piedmontese steamer, Conto di Cavour, and was to be taken to Turin, where the people are, it seems, greatly incensed against him. Is it at the instigation of "our august ally" that the Sardinian Government are about to expose a gallant enemy to the insults of the mob?

The clerical party in France are beginning, by the publication of "episcopal pastorals," appeals to the faithful, &c., to show their sense of the conduct of the Emperor of the French and his unconscious tool, Victor Emmanuel. The latter is openly insulted. The Bishop of Poictirs compares him to Lucifer—but deals very lightly with the Emperor of the French; the Bishop of Augers, on the other hand, lays his episcopal staff pretty heavily over the Imperial throne shoulders, and asserts that for more than "a quarter of an hour's firing before the bayonet was in use; sometimes even not a single shot was fired during the attack. It now appears that the French charge at the double quick step, at which they are exercised during peace, so that they are used to it, and do not find themselves out of breath when they come up with the enemy."

In conclusion, the author proposes the adoption of the following new regulations in the Prussian army:—

"1. To employ sharpshooters in the columns of company. 2. To draw up the army in depth rather than in width, as this arrangement increases the power of resistance in the flanks, and prevents a rapid loss of men. 3. To propose the army chequer-wise in preference to any other form, as it affords the best means of sustaining the impetuous attack of the sharpshooters when engaging with the bayonet at double quick step. 'May we,' says the author, 'adopt those principles before it is too late.'"

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

A correspondent, dating from Vienna, 1st October, writes thus:—

In Ministerial circles here the conviction is gaining ground daily that the Emperor Napoleon will never bring things to a rupture, even of a temporary nature, with Piedmont; it is, on the contrary, believed that it is a cause of much regret at Paris that the French Ambassador at Turin was withdrawn in so hasty a manner, that measure having, as a consequence, necessitated the departure of the Chevalier Nigra from Paris. The absence of the two diplomatists reciprocally accredited to Paris and Turin will only endure for a short time longer, Piedmont having again assured the French Cabinet that in any state of things she is firmly determined, even by resorting to force, if necessary, to oppose the march of Garibaldi on Rome, to proclaim, in accordance with his programme, from the Capitol, the unification of Italy.

Here, in Vienna, people do not regard the reinforcements sent from France to Rome, and which will soon be carried up to 30,000 men, as merely destined to maintain in security the possession of the Eternal City to the Pope. This idea forms only the second portion of the plan of French policy in Italy; the first, the true motive of Louis Napoleon, in reinforcing so largely his troops in Rome and its environs, is to maintain a veritable army, always ready to act a second time in favour of his ally, King Victor Emmanuel, if circumstances should imperiously require the second Austrian army, under command of Marshal Degenfeld, to cross the Po in order to combat or to neutralise the attempts of the Piedmontese or Garibaldian revolutionary armies to conquer Venetia and carry fire and sword into that last and finest possession of Austria and Italy.

In considering the new position created for Piedmont since the peace of Zurich, Louis Napoleon fully understands the utility of possessing a French army in the States of the Pope, as an assured mode of securing his great preponderance, which, in consequence of late events, and by the active rivalry of England, is now rather weakened, and is repulsed by all parties who take an interest in the destinies of Italy.

The project, if it is put forward sincerely, of submitting to a Congress of the Great Powers the settlement of the affairs of Italy, is also one of the ideas thrown out by the French Cabinet in order to hide its real designs. This is evidently a bait offered to the three Conservative powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to render them favourable to the participation of Louis Napoleon in the approaching meeting at Warsaw. But the result of the meeting of the 15th June at Baden completely opened the eyes of the Emperor of the French as to what he may expect with regard to his own interest from the conference of the Sovereigns. However this may be, it is at this moment important to the policy of the Cabinet of the Tuileries to appear before Europe as the supporter of the principles of order and Conservatism. Naturally, by expressing such sentiments, if they can be called sentiments, it is hoped to prevent any coalition and the consequences that would result therefrom to France.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 29.—An act has been published authorising the formation of two Hungarian depots for the enrolment and organisation of the troops of that nation now in Naples.

The following is General Garibaldi's order of the day, dated Caserta, Sept. 27:—

"The head-quarters are at Caserta. Our brothers of the Italian army, commanded by the brave General Cialdini, are contending with and conquering the enemies of Italy. The army of Lamoriciere has been defeated by these heroes. All the provinces once subject to the Pope are free. Ancona is ours. The valiant soldiers of the army of the north have passed the frontiers, and are in the Neapolitan territory. We shall soon have the happiness of clasping their victorious hands."

There is no news of the slightest importance from the seat of war at Capua. Garibaldi keeps strictly on the defensive, and seems to have no intention of attacking the fortress. Following his usual generous policy, he wishes to avoid all useless bloodshed; and, though convinced that the town must surrender on the approach of the Piedmontese troops, he will not abandon the hope of conquering the Neapolitans by forbearance, and bringing them to see the folly and ingratitude of their resistance. Yesterday he despatched to Capua 10 casters of biscuit, and after the attack on Cajazzo, he sent 2,000 leeches and a case of medicines to the enemy's camp. The Neapolitans are in want of everything. Owing to the dearth of oats, the cavalry are obliged to feed their horses with bread, which they rob from private stores. Silvio Spaventa has again been ordered to leave the country. The cause of his exile is the offence given to the Dictator by an address to Victor Emmanuel, of which Spaventa was the principal promoter. Although containing no direct accusation against Garibaldi, the language of this address implies discontent with his Government, as it urges upon the King the propriety of coming at once to restore peace and tranquility to the country. Doubtless Spaventa and his friends were actuated by ambitious motives, and, in their jealousy of the Dictator's secretariat, forgot the respect due to himself.

Two nights ago some Garibaldian soldiers seized upon the horses of Count Latour and Prince Scaletta. The porter of the former having attempted some resistance, a crowd of people collected, who, while the soldiers were securing the horses, forced an entrance into the count's apartments, which they pillaged. It is believed that some disguised Bourbonist spy, knowing the demand which exists for horses, directed the soldiers to these two houses on purpose to cause disturbance and bring discredit upon the Garibaldians. Indeed Cioffi, the well-known inspector of the old police, was on the same evening arrested in the Fiorentini theatre dressed as a Garibaldian. The horses were all restored to their owners on the following day.

Yesterday the new Foreign Minister, Liborio Romano retains the portfolio of the Interior, and of Police, and Cosenz that of War. The new Ministers are—Luigi Guira, Public Works; Pasquale Scura, Justice; Amilcare Anguissola, Admiralty; Franco de Santis, Public Instruction. The publication by the new Ministry of a satisfactory programme is expected. It is said that the secretariat of the Dictator, constant opposition to which caused the fall of the old Ministry, is itself to be dissolved. In this way both parties will have received satisfaction.

Father Gavazzi preached yesterday in the square of San Francisco di Paolo to an immense concourse of people, and renewed his exhortations to liberality on behalf of the wounded. The earnestness of the orator communicated itself as if by magic to his audience, and contributions of every sort poured in from all quarters—money in great quantity, sheets, shirts, sugar, lemons, oranges, were brought in. At last one person threw down his own handkerchief; his example was followed by all present, and in a few seconds a mountain of handkerchiefs was formed in the square.

The Minister of War has ordered the formation of two regiments of carbiniers upon the Piedmontese system—one cavalry and the other infantry. The following dispatch from the Dictator to the Minister of War is just published:—"Caserta, Sept. 27, 7½ p.m.—A column of 800 men has passed the Volturno above Limatolo. An attempt has been made to surprise us by a sortie from Capua, but the troops were obliged to re-enter the city without firing a shot." Last evening's *Giornale* is filled with addresses to the Dictator from the different communes, acts of adhesion to the new Government, and oaths of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, taken by all the civil and military employés. There is a report that General Cialdini is at Caserta, but I believe it is utterly without foundation.—*Morning Post.*

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter gives some particulars concerning the new passport system just established in Russia:—

"To travel in Russia it is not enough to be provided with a ticket for a railway or a mail, but the passport must be *en regle*. Hitherto the formalities for obtaining these documents and getting them *vised* were complicated, especially for foreigners; but several of these formalities have just been abolished. The new regulations adopted, which, however, are only provisional, are these:—Every foreigner coming into Russia, by mail or railway, is relieved from the obligation of exhibiting his passport in the present town through which he passes, but must in one or arrival at his destination. There, on the presentation of the document, which must bear the *vise* of a Russian legation or consulate, a permission to reside, valid for a year, and costing 2 roubles (8s), is to be given to him. To return to his own country he will have to present his permit at the office of the Governor of the town, accompanied by a certificate of the police, declaring that he has no debts, and that no legal obstacle to his departure exists, and then a new passport will be given to him. Persons coming by sea, on commercial business, and staying for less than a fortnight, will not be required to obtain a Russian passport, but will have permission to reside inscribed on that they bring."

SWEDEN.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 25th ult., in the *Independance*, says:—

"The Ministerial crisis in Sweden still continues. There no longer exists any doubt of Count Hamilton, Baron L. de Geer, and M. de Bjoernstjerna, having resigned their functions, but it is not yet decided whether M. de Bjoernstjerna or Count Erik Sparre, and M. Munck de Rosenkjoeld will succeed them. The probability is that Count Hamilton will replace M. Virgin, now Swedish Minister at Hague. As soon as the health of the King will allow of his assembling the Council of State some resolution will be come to on the subject."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* writes as follows:—

"The railroad company had provided a superb car for the accommodation of the Prince, and all parties agree that it is the most elegant and complete carriage they have ever seen. Amongst other provisions, in case of accident, there was a pocket case of telegraphic instruments, which could be attached to the wire at any point. This was examined with great interest by the Prince, who had never seen anything like it before. At every point crowds of people lined the roads. At Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, and Marshall there were immense gatherings, salutes, music, and excitement. The Prince, who was very much fatigued, spent the greater part of the day on the bed in his sleeping apartment, and would in no instance gratify the curiosity of the crowd. They climbed up to, and looked in at the window, and called out, 'Bring him up,' 'Give us see him,' and so forth. Presents of honey, fruit, and in one instance, bread, were made and accepted, save in the last case, when the steward, by direction, paid for it. Great dissatisfaction was felt and expressed at the Prince's seclusion. At several points people attempted to force themselves as passengers on the train, but were invariably put roughly off. The trip was a long, tiresome, tedious affair, and we were really all glad when the illuminated lights of illuminated Chicago burst suddenly upon our sight. The scene from a distance was very fine, and the illumination was exceedingly brilliant. Arrived at the spacious depot, we found a throng inside numbered by thousands, while outside the rush was fairly awful. The police kept admirable order, and the party were enabled to walk slowly through a large open space, giving all present a fine view of the Prince. In reply to the oft-repeated cheers, the Prince gracefully raised his white beaver, and returned the salutations of the multitude from side to side. The Duke remarked that the scene was the most imposing he had yet witnessed, and they were all highly gratified at the enthusiastic but orderly welcome.

"The British Consul met the Prince at the depot, escorted him to the carriage, and left him at the hotel, immediately after which they partook of a good, substantial dinner, and at ten o'clock were in bed and asleep, like any other tired and worn-out travellers.

"To-morrow the mayor will present, informally, a few prominent citizens, and then they will take a drive through the city, preparatory to their trip to St. Louis, etc. A hunt after prairie chickens, and a Sunday on the plains. The Wideawakes paraded to-night in grand style, preparatory to a serenade to Governor Banks, after which they marched by the Prince's quarters, though he was fast asleep, and probably less wide awake than any other person in the city."

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The following State Document exhibits the real feeling of those who are now advising the Emperor and directing the material resources of his enormous dominions. Yin-Yau-Yung is now an old man, and has filled some of the highest posts in the empire. He has been Censor, Vice-President in the court of Revision of Criminal Cases, and now occupies a similar place in a court of the Han Lin Academy. Sang-ko-lin-sin, to whom he refers, is the Tartar chief who commanded at the Taku forts last year, and who is now generalissimo of the chinese forces:—

"Your Majesty's servant Yin-Yau-Yung presents a memorial, prostrate beseeching your Majesty, for that the proposed conditions of peace are in the extreme pernicious, to choose freely from among the opinions of plain reasoners, to thrust out with vigour those who counsel what is vicious, and by speedily deciding on a policy enable to the great interests at stake, to turn danger into safety.

"He would humbly represent that ever since the vagabond barbarians first revolted, the sole study of your Ministers, in their ignorance and inefficiency, has been to be at peace with them. For every day the State reposed itself, for so many did they, princes of the blood, or Ministers of State, report themselves, finding no moment for contemplation of that future which was causing hidden sorrow to the empire's gods. Now, whereas the evils that have befallen us at Tien-tsin in those days are the result of the complaisance of Kishen, Kiying, and Ilipu on a former occasion, if in this second instance those charged with the administration be similarly complaisant, the issue will be very much disastrous.

"The conditions of peace, it has been lately reported, are nearly arranged, and among them are such articles as those providing indemnity for war expenses. That is to say, that China, the mighty, mighty empire of Ta Tsing, is to be constrained by a few thousand barbarians, like ants or bees, under subjection, and she shall tender them her land or her cities. But of the clauses which are most pernicious, there are none so woful as those which authorise the establishment of a residence in the capital, trade up the rivers in the interior and the propagation of the Gospel in the provinces. The heart of those who have heard it turns with vexation. Every one of us, even to the women and children, that it ought not to be. Do not, says an ancient proverb, over-advantage a tribe not your own, for it will be certain to force itself into your place. 'How,' said the founder of the Sung dynasty, 'shall I allow any one to snore on the ledge of the bed on which I sleep myself?' The capital is a precious spot. Had the ouser barbarians brought tribute thither, still should free ingress and egress have been prohibited them, intercourse with them fended off, and the ceremony of their presentation over, they should have returned without being allowed to loiter and delay. How, then, when they come with violence and hostility, with a fend that has lasted through generations, are they to be suffered to station residence here in official residences, to have their free say, to roam at random about the centre of the empire, filling its highways and by ways with the Kiang and the I (barbarians from west and east). Never, indeed, from ancient days until now, have such things been heard of.

"The Great River (Yang-tse), in that it passes through Kiang-nan, is the people's chief source of wealth